

KNIE AGAIN ENDORSED

The following resolutions were recently adopted by Teachers Union No. 12,407 of Washita county:

Washita county is to be congratulated upon the fact that her teachers are alive to the necessity of the times and have a Teachers Union connected with the American Federation of Labor.

The following are the resolutions passed:

Whereas, We the officers and members of the Teachers' Union of Oklahoma, hold in mind and have at heart the welfare of the education of the rising generation, and,

Whereas, We deem it a most potent duty of the state in order to advance its educational welfare, to establish and maintain a strong and efficient school administration, and,

Whereas our worthy county superintendent, Robert L. Knie, has executed the duties of his position as superintendent of the schools of Washita county, in a most able, estimable and masterly manner, and,

Whereas, The said Robert L. Knie has proved an educator of more than ordinary strength and ability and worthy of the recognition not only of this union but of all unions of the Twin Territorial Federation of Labor and,

Whereas, Robert L. Knie is a member in good standing of Federal Labor Union No. 12,407 of this city, be it resolved that we the Teachers Union No. 12,407 of Washita county, Oklahoma do unanimously endorse the candidacy of Mr. Knie for the office of state superintendent and do most heartily and fraternally recommend him to all members of organized labor, as a man fully qualified for the elevated position to which he aspires and in every respect deserving the support of all interested in the advancement of education in Oklahoma. Be it further resolved that we endorse the resolutions adopted by the Washita County Teachers' association, to-wit: "Resolved, by the Teachers Association of Washita county, that we unanimously commend our county superintendent, Robert L. Knie, for his fair, just and efficient work as the superintendent of the public schools of Washita county, that we give him our strongest endorsement as an energetic, progressive educator, for the office of state superintendent, that we hold him in high esteem as a scholar, teacher, and a man of strict integrity, that we offer his name to the people of the great state of Oklahoma as one in whose ability we have the utmost confidence, and who will perform the duties of state superintendent without fear or favor in the interest of the people and the schools." Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the press.

Given under our hand and seal of our union this 27th day of April 1907.
MYRON B. KEATER,
President.
LOT M. JONES,
Secretary.

Ladies' Suit Sale; all the latest styles, Friday & Saturday, May 17 & 18, at Jackman & Lemon's. 5-16 3t

We have three very choice residence lots for sale on South Hill for \$350 each. See them while they are not sold. A. B. COCHRAN & CO. 5-16 3t

LOST.—A gold watch fob with D. J. Boone engraved on it; finder please return to this office or office of city engineer. 5-16 3t

Constitutions of the new state of Oklahoma only 10 cents at the Daily Express office, price ten cents. Come quick. d tf

Wanted—Sewing or washing, extreme end of north 6th st. N. E. Roberson. 15-5t

Neal gives the same attention to phone orders for meats as if you came in person. You'll get the best. 6th and Chickasha. 15-5t

I have \$10,000 private money to loan on city property, improved. In sums from \$100 to \$400. Telephone 337. JNO. HANKINS. 5-10 6t

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
Chickasha, I. T. May 14, 1907.
To Whom It May Concern:
The partnership heretofore existing between Chas. M. Fehheimer and P. J. Harbour, under the firm name of Fehheimer & Harbour, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Chas. M. Fehheimer, who assumes all liabilities.

CHAS. M. FEHHEIMER,
P. J. HARBOUR.
5-16 3t

RANDLETT LOT SALE

More than 400 Lots Sold—Big Crowd at the Sale
Lawton, Okla., May 14—More than 400 lots in the government town of Randlett, in one of the best locations in the Kiowa-Comanche pasture reserve have been sold in the first three days of the public auction, and have netted more than \$3,500. This money goes into the coffers of the Indian tribes unlike the proceeds of the Lawton lots, which went to the municipality.

No such record of number of lots sold and price brought has ever been made in government town lot sales. Already many buildings have been completed, and 500 carpenters are at work day and night building a city. Before the end of the sale, which will be completed inside of ten days allotted, a daily newspaper will be started.

A railroad company to build into Lawton will be organized at Randlett tonight for \$100,000. Among the promoters are: E. H. Bykloy, attorney; S. A. Gardner, president of the board of the Bank of Randlett; H. C. Jerome, president Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Randlett; J. C. Adams, manager of the Davis Lumber company.

One of the townsite commissioners said tonight that Randlett would net the government \$150,000. Crowds continue to increase.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder on a credit of three months with approved security at the United States court house door in Chickasha, Ind. Ter., on the 12th day of June, 1907, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the United States Court for the Southern district, at Chickasha on May 12th, 1907, the interests of James and Willie G. Miller, minors, it being a fee subject to the life estate of John M. Miller and Virginia P. Miller, in the following real estate and premises, to-wit:

Lots 18 and 19 less .02 acres for the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; the west 20.22 acres of lot 20 of the S. W. quarter of the N. W. quarter of the S. E. quarter less 2.36 acres for the C. R. I. & P. R. R., all in section 18; and lots 13 and 22 of section 19, and the east 20 acres of lot 20 of section 18, all in Township 4 N. R. 7 W., containing in all 205.48 acres, allotted to Tandy J. Miller deceased.

Dated this May 12th, 1907.
JOHN M. MILLER,
Guardian of JAMES and WILLIE G. MILLER, Minors.

5-17 W 4t

PHONE 33

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"The average man, when he is a boy, a little involuntarily cultivated the old adage, 'decide that when he grows up he will be a drum-major or a bandit, triumphantly survive battles, shipwrecks and holocausts and gallantly protect innocence and beauty in distress. But the average boy when he becomes a man finds himself so busy satisfying the appetite of the always hungry mortgage, endeavoring to achieve but never attaining the eminence of being the head of his own household, chasing at the earnest solicitation of his many friends the political prominence which forever eludes him, selecting the particular brand of health fodder that will injure him the least, running after or away from something or other, getting off a few well chosen words, trying to collect or evade that which is justly coming to him, placating his wife's relatives, accumulating beldness, pointing with pride or viewing with alarm, and so on and so forth, that before he has time to be anything more prominent than one of the ciphers of the millions that inhabit this land of the free his men friends are walking slow behind him and saying that Bill was a pretty good feller, but—and his women friends are chastenedly wondering how soon the widow will marry again. That's all there is to the average man."—Puck.

One Word's Meaning.

English is a most remarkable language. It has some peculiarities of an extraordinarily rich vocabulary and others of the poorest and most barren tongue, separate words for minute distinctions and single words that have many meanings. Many examples of both peculiarities can be found in the Dialect Dictionary, an English publication. Every farmer's boy knows how to use the words lamb, sheep, ewe and ram, but how many of them would be able to define the words tag, tup-hog, teaser, tup-seg, tup-yeld and six tooth, each of which fixes the age or the sex of a sheep? For example, a tup-hog is a young ram before the first shearing. On the other hand, take the word rack. As used by people in one part of England or another it may mean a neck of mutton, the bones of a dead horse, a blow, a sharp pain, a kitchen fireplace, part of a hand loom, a reach in a river, a ford, a pathway, a rut, a gap in a hedge, a flying cloud, to pour off liquor, to stack. These are the unusual meanings, and there are others more common.—Youth's Companion.

The Dime.

That neat and lovable little coin, the dime, has had a most useful history. As far as we are aware, it is unique among the world's coins, having no nearer equivalent than the English sixpence, which is worth 2 cents more. It is one of the handiest of coins, being about as small as a silver piece can conveniently be. Being less in size and weight than the nickel, which is worth only half as much, it is vastly more convenient to keep and board, and that is one reason why it is becoming extraordinarily scarce in spite of the fact that more dimes are now turned out of the mints than ever before in the country's history. There is a rage for "dime banks," and some of these mechanical contrivances are so pretty, so ingenious and so alluring that they force people to save dimes who have no earthly occasion to do so.—New York Mail.

The Great Lake Cities.

Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and Milwaukee, with Duluth and Superior thrown in at the head of the greatest lake and many thriving ports on Lake Erie added, are a unique section of the urban life of America. Their rate of growth is the highest maintained in any group of cities. Their death rate is phenomenally low. Their proportion of home owners is extraordinary. Their totals and gains in savings bank deposits are almost unparalleled. They are handsome cities as a group, full of enterprise and activity, fairly eloquent with the spirit of prosperity and progress.—Cleveland Leader.

Getting Licked For Principle.

Meeting a newsboy whose face was scarred with scratches and looked like a map of some great railroad center, a reporter asked the youngster what the matter was. "Feller spoke disrespectful of my sister; said he'd bet she was cross eyed, and I sailed in."

"Is your sister cross eyed?" asked the reporter.

"Hain't got no sister," was the reply. "It was the principle of the thing what I got licked for."—Philadelphia North American.

Literary.

The new office boy was found sitting in his chair, with the telephone transmitter in his lap.

"What in the world are you doing?" asked the boss.

"A fellow called up a little while ago," replied the future head of the firm, "and told me to hold the phone till he called again."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Trade's Sensitiveness.

German goods go where British goods might, but do not. Here is a case. The Russian joiner, not being a meat eater, has not much muscle and cannot use a heavy hammer. So he buys and uses the German light hammer made for him, while he has no use for the heavier one of English make.—London Post.

Tough.

"If I catch your dog eating any of my chickens I'll shoot him," said the old gentleman who keeps a henhouse angrily to his neighbor.

"I don't care," said his neighbor. "If he eats one of your chickens it won't be necessary for you to shoot him."

THE STAR CHAMBER

CONDENSED HISTORY OF A FAMOUS SCHEME OF OPPRESSION.

At First Its Objects Were laudable, but It Subsequently Became a Cruel and Unjust Power—Some of Its Outrageous Penalties.

When the Earl of Richmond had defeated Richard III. at Bosworth and had been crowned king as Henry VII., he found the times in so troubled a state that men whose rights were infringed upon or denied them dared not apply for justice to the ordinary courts. The unblinking manner in which bribes and threats were resorted to by those that had influence over the proceedings of these courts denied to them the security of a juror's oath.

To reach a mischief that had grown so intolerable Henry, feeling himself strong enough with his second parliament, created a court made up of the highest officers of the kingdom, embracing, theoretically, the king himself, who was considered the author of all justice, to which were confided unlimited power and discretion over a large, undefined class of offenses, many of which were of a political character, without the restraint of a jury and subject to no revision by appeal.

This was afterward known as the court of the star chamber, so called because the ceiling of the room in which it met was studded with stars or because in this apartment prior to the time of Edward I. the contracts of the Jews, called staras, were deposited in boxes or chests.

This scheme had good results at first. Wealthy landowners who had oppressed their neighbors with impunity were brought before this court, where neither fear nor favor could avail, and tried for their offenses. The greatest merit of the court was that it was not dependent on a jury, for juries were unable or unwilling to render a verdict in keeping with their consciences.

One said, "A court thus constituted, with powers so broad and a discretion unlimited by prescribed rules, though called into existence for wise and salutary purposes, was in the end like invoking the spirit of mischief without a corresponding power in reserve to lay it or check its excesses if inclined to abuse its authority."

Instead of losing power as the necessity for its existence passed away it drew to itself new elements of strength and enlarged the extent of its jurisdiction. It became, after successive administrations under the hands of ambitious leaders such as flourished in the time of Henry VIII., Elizabeth and the two Stuarts, a most potent engine of despotic rule and intolerance. Torture, intimidation and other devices were used to compel the accused to incriminate himself.

Charles I., through the star chamber, filled his coffers. During his reign such enormous fines were imposed for trivial offenses that the audience gathered about the courtroom at 3 o'clock in the morning to secure seats to hear the proceedings. The discretionary power of the court in the way of punishment made it a means of cruel injustice in the hands of bad men, instances of which disgrace the history of its administration during the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

One of the most remarkable cases was that of Bishop Williams, who had been lord keeper of the seal, a popular prelate and a man of learning and spirit and at one time a special favorite of James. While enjoying his patronage he exerted his influence in behalf of Laud, afterward archbishop, who owed his first promotion to his good offices. Some disagreement arose between them. Nothing would satisfy Laud but the ruin of the man who had befriended him.

On some slight pretext the bishop was brought before the star chamber and fined £10,000, committed to the Tower during the king's pleasure and suspended from office. His furniture and books were levied upon to pay the fine. Among some refuse papers were found some letters from Obaldiston, a schoolmaster, directed to the bishop. In these letters the writer spoke of a "little great man" and in one place of a "little urchin." As Laud was small of stature, it was conjectured that these terms referred to him. They were both tried, one for receiving such scandalous letters and the other for writing them. Williams paid a fine of £3,000 and Obaldiston £5,000, and he had his ears nailed to the pillory.

Prynne, a barrister at law, of Lincoln's Inn, a Puritan of the strictest sect, published his famous "Histrio Mastix," a huge volume of 1,000 quarto pages, aimed at stage plays, music dancing, public festivals, Christmas sports, bonfires and maypoles. For this alleged libelous volume he was arraigned before the star chamber.

Mr. Prynne, in his general sweep for his historical illustration of the mischief of frequenting plays, referred to Nero and spoke of Flavius and others who conspired against him for his bad example upon the magistrates and the people. The chief justice from this inferred that the author intended to instigate the people to murder the king, and Prynne was deprived of his right of practice as a barrister, condemned to stand in the pillory at Westminster and Cheapside, to lose his ears, one at each of these places, to pay a fine of £5,000 and to be imprisoned for life.

There was hardly a man in the realm who had not personal experience of the harshness and greediness of the star chamber. It became odious, and not without reason. It was abolished in 1641 as one of the acts of concession made by Charles I. to the demands of an indignant nation. Prynne and his fellow martyrs were recalled from prison. They entered London in triumph amid the shouts of the multitude, who threw laurels in their path.

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BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.
Chickasha, Ind. Ter.

The board of health was called in session this the 10th day of May, 1907.

The meeting was called for the purpose of formulating rules regulating the smallpox situation in the town of Chickasha, Chickasaw Nation, Ind. Ter. The following rules and regulations were adopted and approved.

- 1st. That all persons having smallpox are required to be quarantined and remain in their respective rooms, residences or places until officially released by the president of the board of health.
- 2nd. No one will be allowed to enter houses, rooms, or places under quarantine without permission of the board of health, excepting the attending physicians and they must observe the proper precautions.
- 3rd. All persons exposed to the disease will be quarantined for a period of eighteen days, except those who have been successfully vaccinated and will be re-vaccinated, they will be released at once; those who have not been vaccinated and will be vaccinated will be released as soon as the vaccination shows to be successful, providing they do not reside or return to the same residence, room or place infected.
- 4th. All houses, rooms, or places where cases of the disease occur will be disinfected when cases have recovered and the houses, rooms, or place will then be released of quarantine. Due care will be exercised to prevent damage to furniture, but necessary damage will be at the loss of the owner of the infected article.

(Signed) R. J. BAZE,
J. C. EARLY,
(Signed) B. B. BRIDGES,
Mayor.

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